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WATER LILIES

1929



Marliacea Rosea in June

BAUER'S AQUATIC GARDENS

SUPERIOR WATER LILIES and AQUATIC PLANTS

FRED BAUER, JR.
701 MARION AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON

Phone
SELLWOOD 2419

PONDS:
9 MILES SOUTHEAST
DAYTON, OREGON

THE CULTURE OF WATER LILIES

VERY IMPORTANT—If you will follow carefully the directions as indicated below, success in the culture of WATER LILIES will be assured.

Location—The pool or water garden should be exposed to the sun at least half of the day. The depth should be from 18 inches to three feet; the best depth for all purposes is 30 inches.



A DELIGHTFUL SPOT

the bed first with a spray from the hose after the lilies are set and then lay the hose on a burlap sack and fill very slowly; this will not disturb the planting and will give you a nice clear pool.

All sub-aquatics for the best results, should be planted in shallow water not over an inch or so deep.

Do not run too much fresh water in pool; just fill up the evaporation.

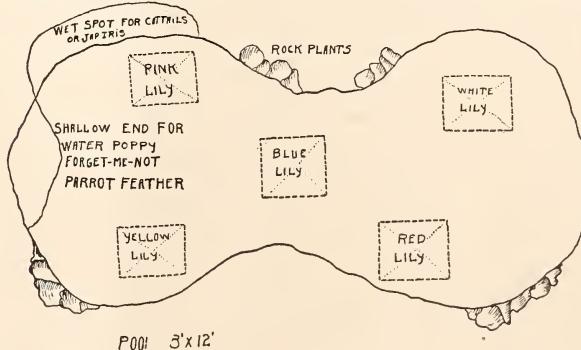
To destroy the wigglers that hatch into mosquitoes and larvae of other insects, a few gold fish will keep the water pure.

Winter care for hardy water lilies and of pools consists of draining artificial pools and covering the plants with sufficient leaves and litter to prevent actual freezing. Pools deep enough not to freeze solidly should be left alone. Tubs may be treated the same way or removed to root cellar for the winter.

Pool Construction—Water lily pools may be built in several different ways. The easiest one to make is the shallow sided basin. All that is required is to excavate the center to a depth of about three feet and then slope the sides gradually to the top. This basin may then be lined without building the usual forms.

The concrete used should be one part cement, three parts sand and five parts gravel, mixed together dry enough to stand in place when tamped. After this foundation is set it should be broomed over with a mixture of one part cement and one part sand, with enough water to make it work easily. This will fill up all holes and cracks, thus making the pool water proof.

A straight-sided pool may be made any shape desired by simply digging a narrow trench to the required depth and filling it with concrete. After it sets, the inside is dug out and the bottom of concrete is poured in. Care



simply digging a narrow trench to the required depth and filling it with concrete. After it sets, the inside is dug out and the bottom of concrete is poured in. Care

Preparation—Any good garden soil mixed with about one-fifth of well rotted cow manure; spread over the floor of the small pools to a depth of 10 to 12 inches; cover the top with one inch of sand and level off well.

Planting—The lily tubers should be planted so that the crown or growing point is just out of the soil. If the growing point seems to come out to one side, plant the tuber so that the tips of the new leaves are looking up. Most shallow water plants like water from two to six inches in depth. Bog plants should be planted in wet ground.

In large pools where it is desired to place the plants in boxes, the boxes should be two by two feet square and one foot deep, made of oregon pine, allowing one box for each lily. However, the lilies will grow more vigorous and bloom more freely if placed in soil spread over the bottom of the pool. **Caution:** Do not use redwood lumber.

Where group planting is desired in large pools, boxes can be made any desired size, allowing about two feet each way for the number of plants to the box.

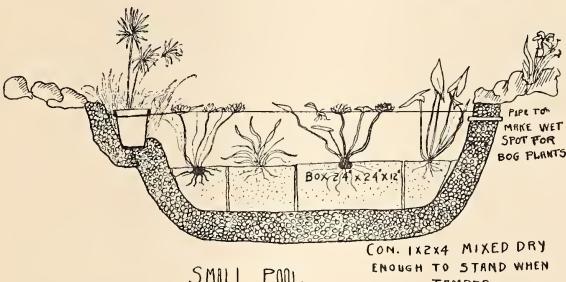
In wild planting, to fill the pool for the first time with water, it is a good plan to wet

should be taken that the inside of the trench be smooth and that it be dug to a level depth. The top of the wall can be covered with soil, and the plants allowed to grow to the water's edge; or it may be brought up and finished with rocks in any manner that may please the imagination.

Inlet and drain pipes are convenient, but a hose may be used for filling and siphoning when necessary. A new pool should be filled and emptied several times to remove any alkali that might injure plants or fish.

A large pool that might be fed by a spring or creek can be made a thing of beauty and a pleasure to all who see it.

If you have a small creek that flows through a piece of land that is level, you are in luck. Pick out the place for your pool in the lower portion of your grounds; that is, in a place where the water can be lifted to fill the pool without making too big a dam. It is much better to

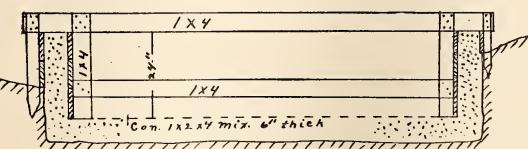


make the pool at one side of the creek than in it. Most of our creeks run too much water in the winter time to make a successful pool without a lot of work. But it can be done if there is no chance to use the space alongside of the creek. (See cut.) First lay out your pool so that the water level will be at least one foot and, better, two feet or more above the summer level of the creek. Then dig out the soil to a depth of two and one-half feet. If the soil is sandy or gravelly, or of a nature that will not hold water, it will have to be lined with something to make it waterproof. If you have low ground and plenty of water, clay soil will do the trick nicely. Spread about six inches of clay over the bottom of the pool and then work it into a dough by tramping it with boots, or by tamping it with a post until it is worked into a smooth soft mass. Be sure to carry the clay up the banks as high as the water is to come. Let it set for a few days and then spread the soil in which the lilies are grown. If clay can not be found, then you will have to use concrete. Mix the same as for small pools.

Bring the water into the pool from a catch basin far enough up the creek so that you will not have to build a big dam to raise the water as high as the pool. Build the dam so that it can be opened in the winter time to let out the high water. Let in just enough water to keep the pool full; too much running water is not good

for water lilies. You may let a little water flow out through a lower end to make a shallow water or bog garden. It is well to have a drain to the creek so that you can let out the water to work among the plants.

Tub Culture—It is entirely practical and satisfactory to grow water lilies and aquatics in tubs, half barrels



or any container two feet or more across, that hold water. Many city dwellers find this method very convenient.

WHITE WATER LILIES

Marliacea Albida—A vigorous variety. Large flowers of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; produces freely and continuously throughout the season. This is easily the best of the white water lilies.

\$1.00 each

Tuberosa Richardsonii: Flowers are pure white, double and good size, generally six to eight inches across; fragrant. This water lily is a perfect cup shape. \$1.00 each

PINK WATER LILIES

Marliacea Rosea: Flowers large deep rose color; young leaves are blush red changing to a deep green. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. One of the very best pink hardy water lilies.

\$2.00 each

Rose Arey: This lily is of exceptional beauty, color and fragrance. The flowers may reach eight inches in diameter and are a deep cerise pink. This variety seems to be in bloom all the time. The plants make a strong heavy growth.

\$3.00 each

Morning Glory: A large pink lily of the Marliac type from the Independence Gardens. The color is a light shell pink, almost white at the tips of the petals, shading deeper toward the center of the flower. It is a strong grower and good bloomer and is sure to be a favorite when it is better known.

\$3.00 each

William Doogue: A magnificent lily. Flowers cup-shaped, 5 to 6 inches across, of beautiful shell-pink; deliciously fragrant. The plant is a continuous bloomer and very desirable.

\$3.00 each

Eugenia de Land: Flowers of exquisite shade of deep rose pink with petals long lanceolate, yellow stamens. Very fragrant, borne on the surface of the water. Very desirable.

\$2.00 each

W. B. Shaw: This lily is of the N. Odorata type. The flowers open wide and are of a rich rose-pink color. Very fragrant. One of the first to open in the morning and the last to close at night.

\$2.00 each

Pink Opal: A deep rich pink with a pleasing fragrance. A short petalled flower, standing well above the water.

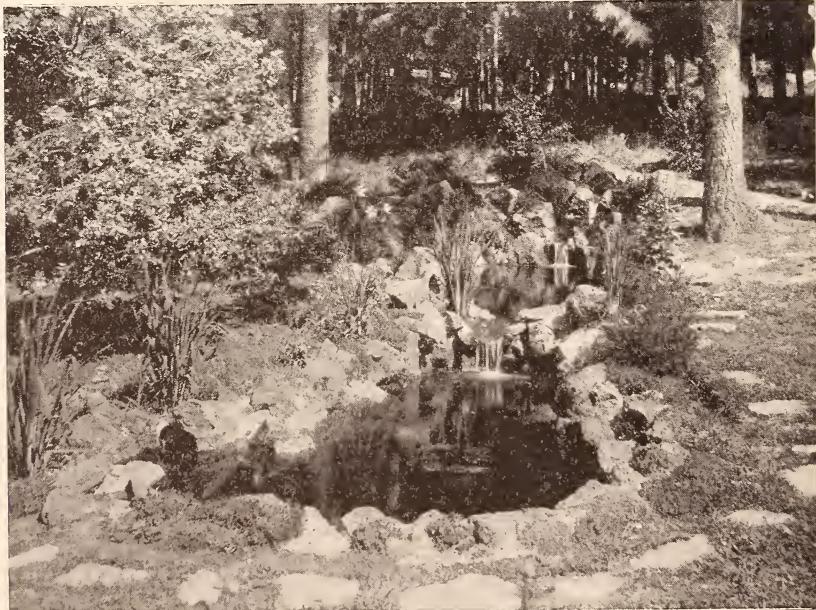
\$2.00 each

Masaniello: A large pink flecked with white. The plant is a good strong growth and a free bloomer.

\$3.00 each

YELLOW WATER LILIES

Marliacea Chromatella: Flowers of charming canary yellow, from four to six inches in diameter, with bright yellow stamens. The leaves are beautifully mottled



A BEAUTIFUL ROCK GARDEN POOL

with brown. The plants flower freely and are of easy, quick growth. The best yellow water lily in cultivation for all purposes. \$2.00 each

Pygmaea Helvola: Beautiful small yellow flowers which float on the surface of the water. They are about two inches in diameter. Leaves are small, beautifully mottled with brown spots. The plants flower freely. Suitable for tub culture. \$1.00 each

RED WATER LILIES

Gloriosa: This is a magnificent variety with flowers from four to six inches across, of beautiful form which float on the water. They are of a deep carmine rose color, becoming a deep red with age. The plant is very free in flower, blooming continuously throughout the season. This lily is the best of this class for all purposes. \$5.00 each

James Brydon: A superb variety, being a free bloomer, with rose crimson flowers four to five inches in diameter. \$3.00 each

Escarboucle: Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. A rich, spicy odor adds to the charm of the flower. The plants make strong growth. \$7.50 each

Conqueror: The largest bloom of the hardy varieties. The flowers are bright red, with petals shaded into white on the concave part, and streaked with deep red on the convex surface; stamens are yellow orange. The showiest water lily in cultivation. \$7.50 each

MISCELLANEOUS WATER LILIES

Sioux: This is a star shaped variety. The flower is large and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it most unique in color of any of the lilies. The plant blooms continuously throughout the season. \$2.50 each

Paul Hariot: Large flowers of clear yellow, with delicate shading of red at base of petals. Leaves spotted with brownish red. Small growth, beautiful blooms. \$3.00 each

Laydekeri Lilacea: Flowers of a rose lilac, shaded bright carmine, with a spicy fragrance. Flowers, three to five inches across, are borne well above the water. Very desirable. \$2.00 each

TENDER WATER LILIES

We have tried several of the tender lilies and find that the Gracilis Hybrids are the best for the Northwest Country.

William Stone: Purple blue flowers from 5 to 7 inches across, have purple stamens and deep yellow centers: they stand well out of the water, and open early and remain open all day. \$2.50 each

Mrs. C. W. Ward: This is a splendid variety. It has large, deep rosy-pink, almost red flowers, with yellow stamens and center. They stand high above the water. \$2.50 each

SHALLOW WATER PLANTS

Arrowhead, Giant: Distinctive leaves, shaped as name indicates, standing one to three feet out of the water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. Hardy. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00

Cat Tails: One of the favorite native nature swamp plants. 15c, or 4 for 50c

Floating Heart: This plant has leaves like the water lilies, with bright yellow flowers. Grows well and blooms freely. Does best in shallow water. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00

Parrot Feather: An aquatic plant having long trailing stems covered closely with whirls of most delicate foliage. For border or fountain plant. 15c bunch

Pickeral Rush: The blue flowers of this plant have many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about two feet. 25c each

Primrose Creeper: A fern-like leaf of light green. Flowers buttercup yellow. Grows well in shallow water or wet ground. 25c each

Water Plantain: A border plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about one foot above the water and surmounted by tall branching spikes of small white flowers. Hardy. 25c each

Water Poppy: A very pretty aquatic plant, with floating leaves and large yellow poppy-like flowers. 15c each, for 50c

Water Shield: Floating, oval leaves, borne on stems covered with transparent

jelly. The flowers of purplish red, about one inch across. The leaves turn red as the season advances making them attractive in small pools. **15c each; 4 for 50c**

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS

Collection of Bog Grasses and Reeds, for the pool margin. **6 for \$1.00**

Large package of seed from the above collection. **50c**

Forget-Me-Not: Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Grows from edge of pool into the water. **15c each, 4 for 50c**

Umbrella Palm: A very ornamental plant for side of water. Also grows well in the water and moist ground. **50c each**

Thalia Dealbata: A fine and stately aquatic, with canna-like leaves, to be grown in shallow water or wet soil. Effective for the margin of pools. **50c each**

Western Marsh Fern: The fronds of this fern are delicate and lacy, apple green in color. Grown two to four feet in height. Does well in moist soil. Its fronds are of an annual growth. **50c each**

Chinese Matrimonial Vine: This vine has dark bluish green leaves, clusters of purple blossoms, which ripen to bright red berries on purple stems. Grows well in any soil. Distinctly ornamental on lattice fences or stone wall. **50c each**

FLOATING PLANTS

Water Hyacinth: Flowers a delicate lilac in trusses like a hyacinth. The plant is a floater and only requires placing in water, where it will take care of itself. For the best results it should be confined to shallow water two to eight inches, where it will root into the mud and be a mass of bloom from July to October. **50c for 4 plants**

Duck Weed: Appears as a series of green polka dots on the surface. The small roots are much appreciated by goldfish. **25c portion**

Azolla: Small crinkly, green plants with a fern like leaf. Also used for fish food. **25c portion**

AQUARIUM PLANTS

Anacharis: One of the best aquarium plants, as it is a good oxygenator. In form it is moss-like, the leaves growing on a fragile stem, the entire plant being submerged at all periods. A very attractive plant of dark green growth and very easy to keep in an aquarium. **15c per bunch**

Ludwiga: One of the prettiest of the submerged plants. Oval leaves tinged with pink. **15c per bunch**

MAKING UP YOUR ORDER

Print names of varieties desired and give price quoted so no mistake can be made.

Place orders early—preferably NOW—for spring deliveries. This will prevent delay of shipment after plants are ready.

All care will be used in packing, and every precaution taken to secure safe transit, but we assume no responsibility for delay or damage in transit.

All shipments are inspected by State Horticulture Inspector before being packed, and bear the tag of his inspection when leaving our gardens.

We ship by express—purchaser to pay all transportation charges.

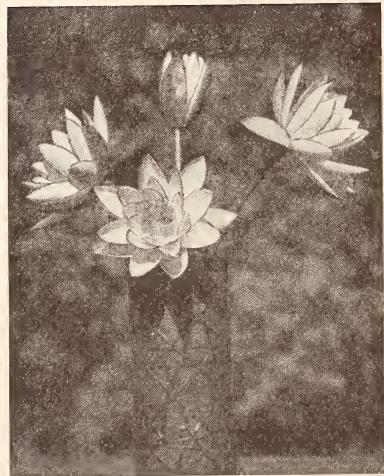
When purchaser wishes stock to be shipped by Parcel Post please inclose postage. Otherwise we ship by express.

Water lily roots weigh about one pound each when packed ready for shipment.

Our prices are quoted net and cash is expected with your order.

We are always glad to give any advice regarding the construction and cultivation of water gardens.

Planting Time: We prefer to ship the different varieties at the proper time for planting in each locality. Hardy lilies may be shipped as early as April or May. Tender varieties should not be set out before the middle of June.



MARLIACEA ALBIDA

WATER GARDENS AND GOLDFISH

By Robert V. Sawyer and Edwin H. Perkins

Water lily pools, in the average mind, are too often associated with large estates and parks, but how easy and fascinating it is to grow Nymphaeas and other water plants in an ordinary dishpan on a balcony or porch, or in a barrel in the back yard.

That is the mission of this little book—to teach the amateur the art of growing water lilies in a small way, gradually leading up to the construction of concrete tubs and ponds for the benefit of the aspirant who longs for a good-sized water garden.

Varieties to grow and their cultural requirements, the control of insect pests, pollinating, commercial possibilities, etc. are among the subjects interestingly and instructively set forth. Added to this, the book abounds in pictorial reproductions of actual water lily pools located in various parts of the United States—North, South, East and West, together with illustrations of varieties of Nymphaeas, Nelumbiums and Victorias.

No less interesting and capable of making many converts is the second half of the book, devoted to goldfish in the home aquarium and pool. The author points out that when one contrasts the expense, both initial cost and maintenance of a dog or cat with that of an aquarium, there is no reason why one should not have in his home a beautiful, although not expensive aquarium. It provides a soothing tonic for tired nerves; the attraction offered by the graceful movements of the goldfish is an unending pleasure; it is most economical when properly managed, and that management offers recreation and diversion.

Certainly the descriptions of the various colorful and interestingly formed goldfish which can be enjoyed in an aquarium, and the information as to how to breed them, feed them, and otherwise take care of them, is delightfully set forth by the author. The photographs from which the illustrations accompanying this section of the book were made are pronounced among the best that have ever been taken of individual goldfish specimens.

THIS IS A NEW BOOK THAT IS JUST WHAT THE BEGINNER NEEDS TO HELP HIM GET STARTED RIGHT. WE WILL SEND POST PAID FOR \$1.65.

COME AND SEE US



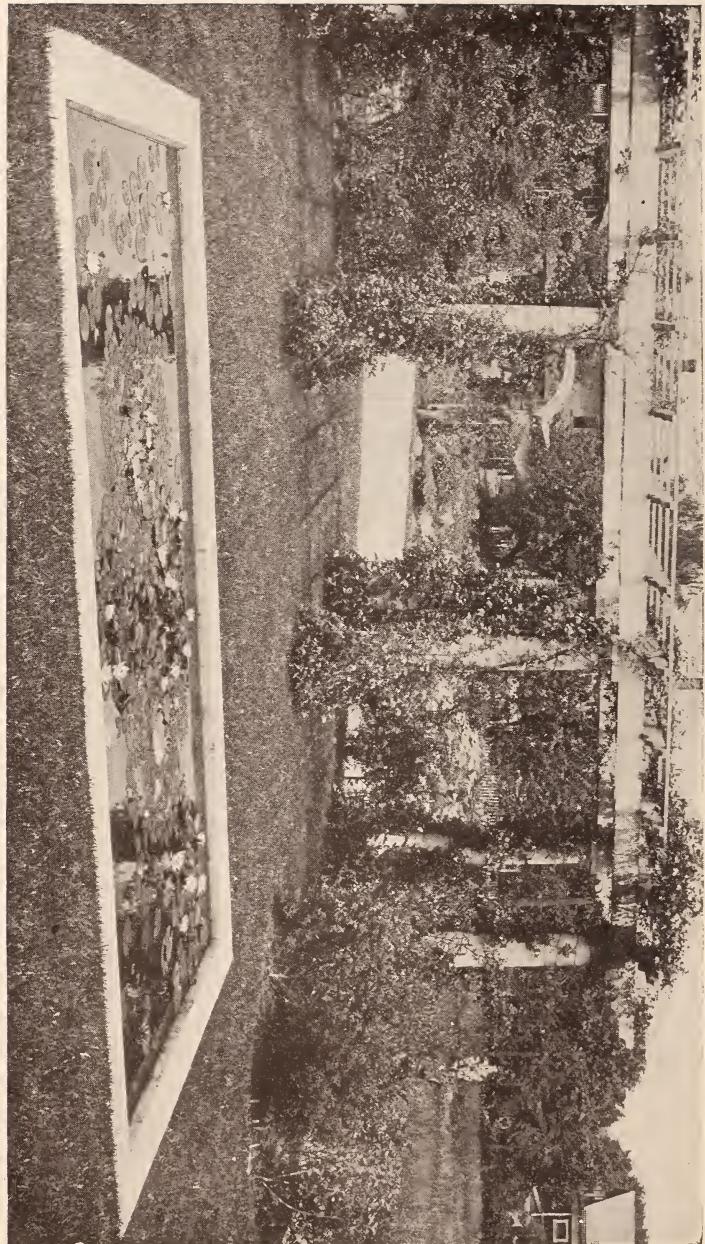
Take West Side Highway from Portland through Newberg to Dayton. From Dayton follow the Wheatland Ferry road for nine miles. Ponds on east side of road.

From east side of valley cross the Wheatland Ferry and follow the Dayton road a mile and a half.

BAUER'S AQUATIC GARDENS

701 MARION AVENUE

PORLTAND, OREGON



A Simple Yet Satisfactory Pool